WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1894.

Locar News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Urryso Panes and New York Associated Panes is at 31 to 39 ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

In more than half a century's study and observation of American public life, we have never witnessed so brave, so gallant, so able, so resourceful a fight as David BENNETT HILL is now making for the Democracy in his canvass of the Empire State.

The spectacle is most cheering. Not alone Democrats, who feel a vital concern in the outcome of this heroic struggle, but even Republicans also, must admire and rejoice at such a display of unflagging vigor, intellectual power, and unselfish devotion to political ideas and political duty.

We congratulate the Democracy of New York on the possession of such a champion; and still more we congratulate the great leader and statesman on the mighty throng of friends and supporters gathered and mathering around him.

What It Means.

Rappblican success this fall means the adoption of a Republican system of reapportioning the members of the Assembly and Senate. The cities of New York and Brooklyn will lose their just representation in those bodies if the Republicans succeed in carrying the election next month. In that case the great commercial and financial interests of this part of the State would be committed for years to the hands of rural members anxious only for the advantage of their party, and from the nature of the case often incapable of dealing intelligently with those interests.

To New York and Brooklyn this danger of being deprived of their due share of influence at Albany is one of the most important questions of the year. These great cities suffer enough as it is from the neglect and incompetence and often the hostility of rural members of the Legislature. Not content with the great injuries which they have done in the Legislature, the Republicans are now trying to foist into the organic law of the State a provision to put this county and Kings at the mercy of the country districts, to deprive them of political power equal to their strength and natural growth, and to make the minority govern the majority.

Against these threatened injuries the people of New York and Kings should de-fend themselves by voting the Democratic

The Voter Need Not Be in Doubt.

The voter at the forthcoming election will be burdened and confused with a multiplicity of ballots, and, as usual, schools of instruction in the correct method of folding them are necessary. These are established for ignorant and uneducated citizens more especially, but past experience with the new fangled system proves that many of the citizens who are supposed to be the most in-telligent need the schooling not less. Voting has become a complicated business, difficult to learn and annoying.

The blanket paster, fortunately, relieves the voter of a large part of this unnecessary trouble and saves him from confusion so far as concerns the candidates for office. He has merely to get the genuine Democratic paster and stick it on one of the ballots. So, also, as regards the rapid transit ballot, he need be in no doubt. He has only to hand in the No ballot. If he is a sensible man he cannot be humbugged by such a proposition. The more he is in favor of rapid transit the more reason there is for him to vote against a scheme which is sure

Even if a majority of the voters be deluded into approving the project, the chances that it will be carried out are few. It is not probable that the tunnel will ever be built, and, in any event, even the beginning of its construction would be long delayed by legal opposition. If this obstacle were overcome, the progress of the excavation would be slow, and if the road were completed in ten years those most competent to judge of the peculiar difficulties in the way of such an undertaking on this island would be surprised. It is not a rapid transit project. It is a project to make an enormously costly experiment, with which private capital has refused absolutely to have anything to do, and upon which, as a last resort, an attempt is now made to wheedle the people into expending the public money.

This outrageous scheme was devised by the Chamber of Commerce, or with its connivance, yet there is not a single member of that body who would put a single cent of his own money into it. If it were laid before any one of them as a serious proposition that he should invest any of his own money in any undertaking on similar conditions, he would look on the proposer little short of a lunatic, the city is to take all risk, put up all the money, and then give the benefit of the use of the franchise to the private individuals to whom it lends its credit for the construction of the road, and is itself to have nothing to say as to the enterprise. It is to be allowed to pay the bills, but that is all. Under such circumstances the bills will, of course, be big. The amount of money to be supplied by the city is limited to \$50,000,000 as a beginning, but how much it will be at the end no one can guess. The experience of all such undertakings in-

no higher than that of the men in the Panania Canal scheme. Vote against it! Don't allow yourself to be humbugged by such an imposition!

dicates that it will be much more. The

scheme is under the control of highly repu-

table citizens, it is said, but their elevation is

Moral Transformation of New York.

Gen. HOOTH has received a welcome to New York which is due to his distinction as the leader and commander of the Salvation Army. He is a very remarkable man, and the religious movement originated by him twenty-nine years ago is one of the most significant of this period. As he said at Carnegie Hall on Monday night, "it is of interest to all men, no matter of what creed-to the philanthropist, to the preacher, to the poor, to every one."

tien. BOOTH comes to New York at a time when a very noisy movement is in progress to bring about the moral reform of the town by political means. Both men and women are enlisted in it, and ministers are preaching sermons, orating speeches, and sending New Eurk by electioneering methods. It is and pulling the prope of hope from under

to induce the people to believe that they can circumvent the devil and drive out the adversary by voting a particular political ticket at the polls.

It is not, however, a campaign for any definite political policy or principle, for all those engaged in it are required to put aside their differences of opinion and conviction as to such matters. It is wholly a campaign against sin. It is waged on the assumption that the Chamber of Commerce is s more moral organization than Tammany Hall, or, in other words, the Democratic party of the city of New York, and that consequently the merchants and traders comprising it should be intrusted with the municipal Government for the purpose of effecting the proposed moral conversion and regeneration of the town. Politicians being sinful themselves, unless they expend their energies under the direction of the Committee of Seventy, they are naturally excluded from a campaign against wickedness, and the business of moral reformation is assigned to the virtuous men of commerce. Municipal government on political principles merely is to be discarded, and the high ethical principles which distinguish the management and transaction of mercantile and commercial affairs are to be substituted in the City Hall. The political sinners are to be driven out, the business saints are to be put in, and the wickedness of the town is to be swept away.

Gen. BOOTH's plan of moral regeneration is totally different. It is to make bet ter the mass of society by making better the individuals composing it. The Salvation Army has not "endorsed" the ticket of the Committee of Seventy, nor any other political ticket. It is following the old-fashioned Christian theory that the wickedness of society can be prevented only by turning the hearts of men from evil to good; and, whatever may be the occasion for criticism of the peculiar methods used by Gen. BOOTR's followers in their pursuit of that purpose, it cannot be denied that they stick to it with firm and unswerving faith. They do not make their campaign against the sin of New York merely a campaign against Tammany and for the Chamber of

Would not the preachers who have gone into electioneering to produce the moral transformation of the town by political means purely be more consistent and have more chances of being successful if they followed the example of Gen. BOOTH? Is it not possible, too, that such transformation is as necessary in the Chamber of Commerce as in Tammany Hall? Does an association of business men stand on an elevation high enough to enable it to look down even on machine politics when it is capable of devising such a project for public plunder as the rapid-transit scheme? None of those capitalists and no capitalists anywhere would put a cent of their own money in such a scheme; yet the Chamber of Commerce is trying to delude the people into emptying the public treasury for its benefit. That looks very bad. It is far worse in ethical, business, and political principle than any scheme originated by Tammany Hall, from the days of TWEED until now.

Miner, Sulzer, and Cantor. There are only three regular Democratic

candidates for Congress in this town who have declined to express any opinion about the infamous Socialistic income tax. They are HENRY C. MINER in the Ninth

district, WILLIAM SULZER in the Eleventh, and JACOB A. CANTOR in the Fifteenth.

Mr. MINER's intimate friends know better than the public generally how far that gentleman has devoted his intellect to the mastery of the great questions with which he will have to deal if he goes to Washington as a legislator. If he is fit to be in Congress, he has already formed some opinion on the subject of the taxation of incomes. If he declines to express any opinion on that subject for the reason that he has none, it is much to be preferred that Mr. MINER promote the harmless gayety of the populace in the old ways familiar to him.

The case of Mr. SULZER is quite different He is a young man whose active and energetic mind has concerned itself since his boyhood with precisely such questions as this of Democracy or Socialism. He has had experience as a legislator, and has been Speaker of the Assembly of the greatest State in the Union. Nobody in New York supposes that WILLIAM SULZER has not a positive and intelligent opinion concerning the Socialistic income tax. If he is afraid to express that opinion publicly thirteen days before election, he is unworthy of the promotion which he seeks at the hands of the New York Democracy.

Mr. JACOB A. CANTOR, also, is a man of experience in public affairs. He declines to answer THE SUN's questions, not because he has no opinion on the subject of the income tax, and not because he lacks courage to make public his views, but because, as he says, he intends to discuss the income tax on the stump in the Fifteenth district and desires to prepare carefully his remarks. While we do not agree with CANTOR in his idea that it would be indiscreet for him to say offhand whether he is for or against the income tax. and whether he will advocate its repeal and vote therefor every time, we are willing to wait for the utterance of his elaborately excogitated and carefully prepared remarks. But we must remind Mr. Canton that he has only eleven working days for excogitation. We hope he will inform us as to the time and place of his intended speech on the Socialist income tax, in order that we may send a good reporter.

No dodging on this most important of public questions! Democracy or Socialism: which is it that the voters of the Ninth, Eleventh, and Fifteenth districts are getting if they elect MINER, SULZER, and CANTOR to the Fifty-fourth Congress ?

The Fellows Letter of 1887. In the municipal election of 1887 the outlook for the success of the local Democratic candidates was not cheering at the beginning of the campaign. One faction of the party was diverted to the support of Labor nominees, and another faction to an alliance between the Republicans and sundry disgruntled Democrats. Under those circumstances, while the result of the contest was uncertain, an appeal was made to Mr. CLEVELAND, then as now President of the United States, for some message of aid and encouragement which should restore confidence in the ranks of the party here, abate defections, and convey a "tip" of an easily comprehended character to the large number of Federal officeholders in New York who wait for a signal from Washington.

Mr. CLEVELAND did not hesitate long. He answered the communication of inquiry sent to him by the Hon. EDWARD COOPER of this town, and transmitted an interesting letter laudatory of the abilities and qualifications of the Hon. JOHN R. FELLOWS for up prayers in its behalf. Their plan is to the office of District Attorney, thus cementnglish the overthrow of wickedness in | ing all Democratic Interests in his support,

the edifice raised by factional malcontents who styled themselves "Administration Democrats." This message of encouragement from Mr. CLEVELAND did much to stimulate the activity of the Democratic voters hereabouts. Before election day they were actively engaged in support of the one and only Democratic nomines for the office of District Attorney who had the

President's approval. Some unworthy persons always impute ignoble motives to those who perform the most noteworthy, patriotic acts. They discover selfish reasons for the kindliest impulses and most unselfish deeds. They went so far on this occasion as to assert that the true motive of Mr. CLEVELAND's support of JOHN R. FELLOWS was the desire to have in office a Democratic District Attorney during the Presidential election of 1888. A Democrat, Mr. PETER B. OLNEY, had been in that office in 1884, to the great benefit of Mr. CLEVELAND, and it was natural enough, they said, that the President, then a candidate for reflection in 1888, should again desire a Democratic District Attorney to protect the rights of the voters in this big Democratic town against Republican encroachments, bulldozing, and outside interference. Such was the unworthy motive ascribed by envious and malicious partisan opponents to the creditable loyalty of Mr. CLEVELAND to Democratic principles when he came forward in support of the head of the Democratic local ticket in 1887.

A somewhat similar situation exists this year. The Democratic candidate for the office of Governor, DAVID BENNETT HILL, is in the race at the head of the Democratic ticket on a nomination unsought by him, but forced upon him by the unanimous will of the Convention. It was accepted because of the grave danger that Democratic defeat this year would give the New York Legislature to the Republicans for twenty years under the constitutional apportionment which HILL is fighting. The battle is not for Hill, but for Democracy, and for the President's party friends in his own State. If the result is now doubtful it is mainly because a large number of those holding Federal offices under the appointment of the Administration by their suningness and hostility are making clear road for Mr. MORTON. An outside Democratic candidate, EVERETT PERIPATETIC WHEELER, is in the race, and his only visible support comes from among those who claim to be the nearest friends and chosen representa-

tives of the CLEVELAND Administration. This puts the responsibility clearly and squarely upon Mr. CLEVELAND. Where does the Administration stand in this battle for the defence of Democratic principles and for the supremacy of the Democratic party in New York?

Will Mr. CLEVELAND do less for the Democratic party in a battle for State supremacy in 1894 than he did in 1887 in a contest for the success of a local candidate for District Attorney !

Getting Into the List of Honor.

We have received from Mr. ROBERT A. CHESEBROUGH, Republican candidate for Congress in the Twelfth district, this manly reply to our invitation of yesterday:

"To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My position the income tax is precisely this:

"1. I am opposed to the tax, root and branch,
"2. If elected to Congress, I will both vote and work
to have the law repealed.

"B. While the law is on the statute book I am not willing to piedge myself, in advance and without due consideration, to a course which might become an at-tempt to nullify that law by withholding the means of executing it. After investigation I may even do "I do not think THE SUN would expect me to say

"Very respectfully, ROBERT A. CHESESBOURS. "24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 23." Can GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN, the

Democrat with the honored name, say less than this? GEORGE WALTON GREEN, little cuckoo,

declines to say anything at all. Mr. CHESEBROUGH now goes up higher, into the first list, the roll of honor. His should stay in New York and continue to name stands with those who not only declare their opposition to the Socialist income tax, but also pledge themselves to

work and vote for its repeal

Second District.-James Q. CLEVELAND, Democra Third District.-Francis H. Wilson, Republican Pourth District. - WILLIAM J. COOMES, Democrat. Fourth District. - ISBARL F. FISHER, Republican Fifth District.—CHARLES G. BENNETT, Republican. Sixth District.—Daniel Walsh, Shepard Democrat. Sixth District. -John R. Howk, Republican. seventh District. - FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Democrat. Eighth District.—John M. MITCHELL. Republican. N'nth District.—T. J. CAMPBELL. State Democrat. Ninth District-John Smrson, Republican. Tenth District-Daniel E. Sickles, Democrat. Twelfth District—R. A. CHECERROUGH, Republican Twelfth District—J. G. McMunay, Milhollandite. Thirteenth District-Anos J. Cumuros, Democrat. Thirteenth District-R. C. SHANNON, Republica-Fourteenth District—John Connelly, Democrat.
Fourteenth District—Lenuel Ely Quino, Republican.

There's room for more on this list, and there is time yet to get there.

An Attempted Evasion of the Constitution.

When the people of this city are asked to vote on the question of municipal construction of a rapid transit railroad, they are asked to vote to evade the provisions of the Constitution of the State; for it is tacitly admitted on all hands that the Rapid Transit bill leads to that result. Its promoters do not really pretend to have complied with the spirit of the Constitution. We must do them the justice of saying that they are honest and above board on this point. To each of the constitutional objections to the act they say, "We have successfully avoided that objection in this instance." It is worth while to consider how they have done so.

The Constitution declares that "the Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill granting to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks." An act entitled "An act to authorize the city of New York to construct a railway," would be a local bill within the meaning of this provision. But the municipal constructionists say that their measure does not come within these terms. It authorizes any city "having over one million of inhabitants, according to the last preceding national or State census," to construct a rapid transit railway. When it is urged that this act is local because this city alone has over one million inhabitants, they reply that they have evaded this provision by putting this city into a class, and making the act applicable to all cittes of that class. It is difficult for ordinary minds to understand what real difference there is between referring to a city by its corporate name and identifying it by the number of its inhabitants. Each method is a means of identifying a particular city. To most people the Rapid Transit act is merely a statute relating to New York, and common sense tells us that the manner in which the city is designated has been adopted merely for the purpose of keeping to the letter, while vio-

lating the spirit of the Constitution. Again, the Constitution says that no city shall give or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual or corporation. There can be no reasonable doubt that the act is a simple evasion of this provision. The

bonds for this project is that it is of such a nature that individual enterprise will not undertake it without municipal aid. The interest, too, during construction would be a burden which private enterprise could not support. For these reasons, it is urged, the

municipal credit must be invoked. For whom? For a private corporation formed to operate the railway, which will pay the city 4% per cent, on the money advanced by the city for it. That is the way the transaction appears to ordinary people.

The whole act is an evasion of the Constitution, and no one has yet been bold enough to say that it is really anything else. While it professes to comply with the letter it violates the Constitution's spirit and clear intent. In the interests of honesty and plain dealing why do not the advocates of municipal construction agitate upon the amendment of the Constitution? The people would then have a clearly defined and intelligent issue before them. The question comes before the people in a form which is misleading. The real question is, Shall the city pledge its credit to aid a private

The measure has the inherent weakness incidental to all evasions of the law. No one can tell whether it will be upheld by the courts, and even the apologists of it admit that it is only an evasion, and they ought to know that the courts do not look favorably on such efforts. One Judge-Judge ALLEN-has said upon this subject :

"An act violating the frue intent and meaning of the Constitution, although not within the letter, is as much within the purview and effect of a prohibition as if within the strict letter; and an act in evasion of the terms of the Constitution, as properly interpreted and understood, and frustrating its general and clearly expressed or necessarily implied purpose, is as clearly void as if in express terms forbidden. A thing within the intent of a Constitution or statutory enactment is for all purposes to be regarded as within the words and terms of the law. A written Constitution would be of little avail as a practical and useful restrain upon the different departments of government, if a literal reading only was to be given to it, to the exclusion of all necessary implication, and the clear in-tent ignored; and slight evasions or acts not pal-pably in evasion of its spirit, should be sustained as not repugnant to it." The advocates of municipal construction

profess to act for the public good, but what sincerity can there be in such an excuse when they attempt to render nugatory the will of the people as expressed in the Constitution? A Constitution has hitherto been regarded as something sacred, and a violation of it has been looked upon as a species of sacrilege. Yet men of influence in the community are to be found who urge the people to break down the safeguards they have themselves erected around their rights. They justify their acts on peculiar grounds. They say that they have been successful in their attempt, and justify their course by the unique reasoning that inasmuch as they have evaded the letter in violating the spirit, the people-to whom the substance is everything and the form nothing-should endorse their action.

The public good demands that the spirit of the Constitution should be observed. A mere compliance with the letter, even if sustained, only points out the way in which the fundamental law of the State-the solemn expression of the will of the people -may be made a dead letter, may be turned into something with which to scare boys of only a timid tendency to be naughty, but at which the vicious and unruly bent upon following their own inclinations will only laugh. These gentlemen, who are so boastful of public spirit and of having the good of the public much at heart, are to open a path by which future enterprising observers in politics can obtain easy access

to public property. Fortunately the courts have a way of looking at the substance of the transaction when a constitutional question is involved. We believe that when the question comes before the court, as it doubtless will if a majority votes for municipal construction, the makeshifts which have been adopted to aid the present scheme will be swept aside and the court will unhold the clear intent of the

Constitution. But we can scarcely believe that the matter will ever go so far. The voters here will tempt at evading the supreme law of their own State.

The Democrats in Brooklyn have nomitant and responsible office of Comptroller of that city. Mr. DAVENPORT is a well-known lawyer, whose ability and success in his present post of Public Administrator demonstrate his fitness for political promotion. While he is a steadfast Democrat, he has so many friends outside the party that he will receive a large portion of the dependent vote in Brooklyn. His high character and qualifications will be conceded by even the most ardent Republicans or Shepard ites. Mr. DAVENPORT is the sort of man that the Democracy ought to put forward, not only at this time but at all times.

The medical fraternity of this city, and, we suppose, of the whole country, have kept the closest possible watch upon the Czar's case, as reported in the despatches received from Livadia and other parts of Europe. It has been impos sible for them to determine the true nature of his malady from the accounts of his symp toms, which have differed greatly from each other, or to form any judgment upon the method of treatment, as no positive knowledge of it can be obtained. But all procurable details of the case are constantly debated in professional circles here. Whenever two physicians meet there is pretty sure to be an attempt to make a diagnosis of the Czar's malady, and it is agreed upon all hands that many of the reported sympoms could not exist together at one time in the human system. We fear that the American medical faculty largely concur in disapproval of the course pursued by the eccentric Dr. ZACH-ARIN, in so far as that course has been made known to the world; and there seems to be no doubt that ZACHARIN has been overruled by the eminent specialists more recently in attendance upon the imperial patient.

Not since the fatal illness of the German Emperor Fhankhick six years ago has there been a case which, by reason of its obscurity, has attracted as much interest in the medical world a that of ALEXANDER the Third.

The Pail Mail Gazette calls attention to the fact that ALEXANDER III. has reigned for nearly fourteen years, the average length of a Ozar's reign since the beginning of the seven teenth century. Since about the same date the average length of a Spanish reign, it says, has been twenty-one years; of an Austrian reign, wenty-six years; of a Prussian, thirty years, and of a British reign, thirty. Mortality in Russian royalty is higher, too, than in France, where the last six sovereigns reigned, on ar verage, twenty years each.

Is the inference drawn in these figures correct ALEXANDER I. became Czar of Russia in 1801, and reigned twenty-four years. His brother. LAS, succeeded to the imperial throne in 1825 and reigned thirty years. ALEXANDER II seded in 1855. He was assassinated in 1881, after reigning twenty-air years, and ALEXANDER III., who became Czar in March, 1881, completed thirteen years of imperial rule six months ago. These four Crars had collectively a reign of ninety-three years, or somewhat more than an average of twenty-three years each, exceptionally high for European monarchs in this century. The Emperor of Austria has been in power for forty-siz years, the Queen of England for fifty-seven, the King of Denmark for thirty-one, and the King of the Belgians for reason usually assigned for issuing the city's | twenty-nine years. France is a republic. Spain

and Holland have rulers who are in their minority. The statistics furnished by the Pol Mall Gazette are correct, so far as they concern the whole period from the beginning of the eventeenth century, but the inference as to what our contemporary calls " royal mortality is misleading. European monarchs, in this century, at least, have been long-lived, notably so

twenty-three years. Judge CHARLES H. TRUAK ought to be reflected. He fulfils the JEFFERSON requirements. He is upright and fearless; he is able and learned: he is faithful to the Constitution His defeat would be a public calamity.

A good subject for the genius of a SHER-LOOK HOLMES: The recent tragedy at Sea Cliff.

Mayor GILROY must receive the credit of having made the ablest argument for Mr. election yet presented in this cam paign. His statement on the relation of Tammany Hall to the city Government also shows a grasp of the affairs relating to his office, which any Mayor might be proud of.

Chicago ever fulfils the world's fondest hopes when she has a dead square chance to prove what a lead-pipe cinch she has on winning the banner for literary supremacy. When, the other evening, Dr. A. CONAN DOYLE lectured in that city he was introduced by the Treasurer of the Chicago Literary Boom Syndicate as "Canon Doyle," and those of the audience who were afterwards introduced to the novelist addressed him variously as "Prelate," "Father,"

How should parents regard children during

We should say that the children should be shut up till they are ready to behave better. There should be no courtship till they are grown up, and have reached the full age of discretion.

It seems to us that one of the most remark able religious institutions of the age is the Salvation Army. Its paraphernalia are so wonderful as to incline us to believe in the boast of Gen. BOOTH that they "frighten the devil," and we can easily understand why some of its music pel an African tribe to surrender. The Young Men's Christian Association is a commonplace affair alongside of the Salvation Army, and so also is the Christian Endeavor Society. Nothing like it was ever known before it was founded by Gen. WILLIAM BOOTH of England, who is now

in our city.

The welcome given here by the Army to its grave, venerable, and almost great founder and eader, has been highly spectacular, very generous, and wholly genuine. He deserves it. He is a good and true General. He has been the means of redeeming many who were lost in sin, and on the way to hell. He has done wonders for the 'submerged tenth" in England and other countries. The motto of the Army is "Blood and Fire," and it stirs the one in the body as it kindles the other in the mind.

It is worth anybody's while to study the spirit with which BOOTH has inspired his army, and the method of its organization, and the physical and psychical agencies through which it operates, and the results it has accomplished. Its favorite song is, "I'm sure we shall win!" We should think that the flashy French writer ZOLA, might found upon it a truer book than

"Lourdes," his latest.
"In forty-one countries," cried Gen. BOOTH as he stood on the platform of Music Hall, "the Salvation banner waves, and where it has once waved, there it is established." Well, it must not become mercenary.

Within two or three years there has been s marked increase in the number of native Americans entering the regular army. It can no longer be said that men of foreign birth predominate in it. The figures given in the Adjutant-General's report to the War Department for the fiscal year ending with June last show that nearly two-thirds of all the men enlisted in that year were of American birth; or, to speak with precision, that of 7,818 enlistments 4,926 were classed as natives. At the same time, the number of desertions was smaller than in other years. Again, two-thirds of the enlisted men term of enlistment is nearing its end have declared their intention to stay in the

That the quality of the army has improved is made evident by the reports of depart-mental commanders. "The class of men enlisted," says Gen. WHEATON of the Department of Texas, " is much more intelligent and satisfactory than ever before."

MR. CLEVELAND AND HIS PARTY. A Theory of His Refusal to Support the

ratic Ticket in New York TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am neithe a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but in view of a certain trend of semi-public events I wish to make public an impression which I voiced just previous to Mr. Cleveland's second inauguration. In conversation with enthusiastic friends of his I made this prediction: "Grover Cleveland's efforts will be henceforth directed to the destruction of the Democratic partly because only thus can he keep Mr. Hill out of the Presidency, partly also out of an inflated vanity, which makes him wish to pose throughout the remainder of his life as the only man who could be elected a Democratic Presi dent." Let me say further that I voted for Mr. Cleveland, but only out of loyalty to my party I would not do it again, party or no party.

A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT. NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 23, 1894.

Col. Fairchild of Casenovia for Hill and Lockwood.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Col. Lewi n Fairchild, banker, and uncle of Charles S Fairchild, has put up in his bank windows the lithographs of "Hill and Lockwood" and come out in an open speech in favor of the ticket. He says his nephew is acting very foolish in the course he is taking. CITIZEN. CAZENOVIA, N. Y., Oct. 22.

Young or Old. To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: Your article this morning describes Mr. Goff as a young attorney, is fifty to fifty-five young? If so, then is your correspondent and reader YOUNG? Oct. 28.

Yes, indeed. Any man is young whose faculties are but partially developed, and whose judgment is still one-sided and immature. Mr. Gof s much too young to be put in the place of that learned jurist, and most upright and faithful magistrate, Recorder Smyth.

Senator Mill in Rochester. From the Post-Express (Ind.).

If there was ever any doubt that Senator David B. Hill is the political idol of a large majority of the Democrats of Monroe county that doubt was dispelled last night.

Art Criticism in Boston. From the Boston Evening Record.

Some funny things occur, even in so selemn a piace as the Art Museum. An attendant recently saw a lady standing long in front of a portrait of a lady by Whistier. At length she spoke: "Jane McNell, Whisr; she doesn't look as if she could whistle.

The Fishing Season From the Alkania Constitution

They say that cotton's dropped so low it's almost out o' sight:
We can't pay half the debts we owe-we're bothered
day and sight;
But what's the use in growtin', or sittin' still an' within':
I guest the country must be right, sence Grover's gone
affailin':

Some folks, they git dissatisfied when things is goin An'say there ain's a bit o' use to build, or reap, or They came to weave, an' sit an' griere! 'but where the river's swishin'. There seems to be the best of times * * * Ain't Grover there a fishin'?

It's true, the country's lookin' queer, there ain't a bit of doubl.

That semethin's took a tumble, an' the bottom's droppin' out.
But if things really was that way, an' we was sed an' weakle.

Would Grover keep on, day by day, jest fishin'?

TIME PLIES, MR. CLEFELAND! Democrate Throughout the Land are Every Day Becoming More Impa

If President Cleveland would come to the rescue, either by a speech or a letter, and unreservedly endorse Senator Hill, all opposition to that gentleman proceeding from within the Russia, where the average reign has been party lines would instantly cease, a supreme and united effort on behalf of the State ticket would be made, and the result would be a sweeping and decisive victory. The prevailing uncertainty as to the attitude of the President has much to do with existing uncertainty and apathy. There are thousands of men in the Democratic as well as in all other parties who never make up their minds as to the course they will pursue until they ascertain which side the Administration will favor. All these would fall into line the moment a word of command or exhertation came from the White House, and remove the result from the domain of un-

certainty.
It is the duty of President Cleveland to speak at once, and with no uncertain sound, in this matter. If he is as good a Democrat as he assumes to be—if he regards the party supremacy as of more importance than personal preferences he should come to the front in this emergency by unreservedly pledging to the New York State ticket his earnest support. Will he show his patriotism by doing so?

From the Mobile Daily Register

Mr. Cleveland is not the man we take him to be if he does not shortly throw his influence atrongly in support of harmony and united action among the Democrats of New York State. The question at issue there is one of measures, not men, and the whole party is vitally interested in the way it is decided. Mr. Hill is making the fight of his life. It is a gallant fight in support of Democratic principle and he deserves to win. His enemies are trying to make capital against him by asserting that the Administration is not with him. There is no evidence of the truth of this assertion. Mr. Cleveland was among the first to approve of the action of the Convention which nominated Mr. Hill, and doubtless watches the campaign with deep interest. We shall be much mistaken should be not manifest that interest in some very pronounced way within the next few days.

From the Wilkes Barre Daily News Dealer. President Cleveland ought to be in pretty ound and rugged health after his rest and fishing exercise at Buzzard's Bay. But he cannot but be reminded daily that his party is engaged in a life and death struggle in New York, and that Democrats of all shades of opinion are looking to him for aid and support. A lively sense of past favors conferred by that party upon him ought to impel him to sound the bugle call to duty without further delay.

Far, far beyond his merits or deserts, has he been honored by the Democratic party, and his silence now, in view of the grave peril that threatens it, is supremely selfish and unworthy. Only an ingrate would stab and wound those who have sustained and elevated him, and that Cleveland will be unless he ranges himself on the side of the Democratic banner carried aloft by David Bennett Hill.

From the Baltimore Sun.
No Democrat in New York can find any excuse in Mr. Hill's campaign utterances, nor in his conduct throughout, for refusing to accept the olive branch and stand shoulder to shoulder with his fellow Democrats in frustrating the Republican plot to seize New York's State Government for a twenty-year period and foreclos ts electoral vote for the Republican candidate in 1896. There is no exaggeration in Mr. Hill's declaration that the democratic duty in his State now is to "lay aside prejudices, disappointments, and preferences, and unite together to preserve the life of the party." The national Democracy signals to New York Democrats in this crisis the same sentiment that Nelson signalled to his fleet at Tafalgar: " We expect that every man of them will do his duty."

From the Richmond Dispatch. Mr. Cleveland would receive the execration of the Democrats of the whole country if on the 7th of November next it should appear that, sulking in his tent like Achilles, he had been accessory to the defeat of the national Demo cratic party. No, no. He will soon be found with the Democratic banner in his hand "full high advanced," and floating over a victorious Democracy.

The New York situation offers Mr. Cleveland the opportunity of his life as a letter writer.

MAY BE A MEMBER OF THE A. P. A. Somebody Trying to Create Sectarian Strife

BLOOMFIELD, Oct. 23 .- Some of the pastors of the churches in this town received communicathem to denounce from the pulpit the action of the township committee in reviewing the Catho lic parade on Saturday night. The Rev. George Paull of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, said he had received one of the anony nous letters, and that he knew the writer. He said he would pay no attention to the request.

Another minister was of the opinion that the Township Committee did not show good taste in accepting the invitation of Father Nardiello to review the parade held in honor of Mgr. Satolli and the consecration of the Roman Catholic Church. "Why," he asked, "should they go to such a celebration when they do not attend the dedications of the Protestant churches?"

All members of the Township Committee except John Lawrence reviewed the acceptance. cept John Lawrence reviewed the parade

Pattison Hopes for Hill. From the Philadelphia Times.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 14.—Gov. Pattison is not only tak ing great interest in the Democratic campaign in Pennsylvania, but in the important and far-reaching colitical battle in New York. Although the Governor friends from this State were strong adherents of Cleveland in the Chicago National Convention, and contributed largely toward his nomination for President of the United States, he earnestly desires th success of David B. Hill in New York, and expresses the hope that the President will soon make a public declaration in favor of the Democratic standard bearer in that State, and thus strengthen his hands in th

contest he is waging for Democratic victory.

"Hill deserves the active sup ort of President eveland in view of the sacrifice he has made in ac cepting the nomination for Governor and the polsignificance of the campaign in New York," says Gov. Pattison. He hopes for the disappearance of all fac-tional differences between the friends of Cleveland and Hill and for a united support of the latter, and his election and that of his colleagues on the Demo

Japan and Hawall. From the Pscific Commercial Advertises. The Japanese Government recognizes the republi

of Hawail. It hesitated to do so until the States, who hold a moral preemption of the Islands, whatever the Government here is, had declared its atittude. The policy of the Japanese Governmen be a simple one. It will protect its own citteens here, so far as it may do so, within the rules of international law. Heyond this, it will fully and cordially recognize ne traditional rights of the United States to maintai a dominant influence here. Japanese statesmen and the representative of that nation in these islands, are able and discreet men, and entertain ne desire what ever to alter or retard the "manifest destiny" of the great and the little republics, as they draw together, by the course of events. If Japan ever takes a part in that manifest destiny it will come naturally and logi

A Luminous Creed. From Freedo

I am a believer in the idea of thought thingness. In the negative suggestiveness of theo impressionism lies the receptivity of disease, the destructive influences of deterioration and decay materializing house of character and tenement of character and tenement of character and tenement of character and property of the competition of things, in the wirehigh by home brutais of dynamic force alone we see brutality triumphant in our religious scenal, position, and industrial affairs. Hence senation mongery as seen in high-kicking fomales on stage boards, Javan Schooth in religious circles, Col. Maxuma in the political area, and Queen Fantion in all her eccentricities and freeksometess in the social whirt

An Inspiring Figure. From the Holyoke Daily Democrat. The man in the gap is David Sennets Hill. And he is fighting like a winner

The Sun.

From the Aheminum World.

Tue five, a apwapaper that is always up to date

True to Mer Sex From the Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Lease remarked at a recent meeting: "
cannot talk! want to be buried." "When A CUP FOR GEN. A. S. WERR.

Twenty-five Years President of the College of the City of New York. Gen, Alexander Stewart Webb of the College

of the City of New York has Just completed his

wenty-fifth year as President. The faculty and other officers of the college prepared a surprise for him yesterday. They had appointed a committee consisting of Prof. Doremus, Dr. W. Stratford, and Dr. Leigh Hunt o select some suitable present for the President, and the result of their work was the choosing of

to select some suitable present for the President, and the result of their work was the choosing of a silver doving cup.

The students of the college, in number about 1,500, were assembled in the chapel at ping o'clock yesterday. They raised a great cheer when their President, accompanied by President when their President accompanied by President Knox of the Board of Education, entered and took their seats. The faculty of the college were seated around.

Prof. Stratford, on behalf of the faculty and students, addressed President Webb. He said that it gave them the greatest pleasure to be able to show in some little way their appreciation of the twenty-five years faithful service which President Webb had rendered to the College.

"It gives me the sincerest pleasure," said ha, to present you with this loving cup as a token of our regard."

When President Webb rose to reply the sindents clapped their hands and cheered as only young men can.

"Gentlemen," asid Gen. Webb, "I cannot thank you sufficiently for your beautiful present, and can only say that my twenty-five years association with you has been a period of unalloyed pleasure.

"I can also say that for twenty-five years there has never been a man within these walls engaged in the work of educating these young men who could not have received my cordian support in every effort he might make to improve the condition of his fellow being."

President Knox said that Gen. Webb had fought for his country on the battlefield, but the work he was now engaged in was of a much nobler ciaracter. He spoke also of the lack of room in the college buildings, and promised that the students should have a new building if he could help them to it.

A HIGH-PRICED FLAG POLE. An Architect's Suit Brings to Light a Job

at Trenton. TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 23.-In April last the Legislature passed a lawordering a flag pole to be erected on the dome of the State Capitol, and providing that the Stars and Stripes should be own when the Legislature was in session, on national holidays, and days when the Governor

visited the Capitol on official business. visited the Capitol on official business.

The pole was put up under the direction of Superintendent Ford, and the State Treasurer paid Contractor Harlow \$1,350 for the work last Thursday. A suit was tried in the Mercer county Court, before Justice Abbett, in which Architect Abram Swan sought to recover from Contractor Harlow \$149,44 as his, Swan's, share of the job, He told the Court that he made an estimate for Barlow that the job could be done for \$383,12, and they decided to submit a bid for \$500, with the understanding that Swan would get \$91 for his services and half the profit.

Later Swan learned that the pole must be procured through Superintendent Ford, and would cost \$100 more, so this was added to the amount of the hid. Swan said he did not know how the other \$650 came to be added. The defence was a denial of the bargain. The jury returned a verdict for the complainant of \$39.50, which the contractor admitted owing.

Justice Abbett expressed indignation at the job, and said the Court should not be used to bring the case to the Grand Jury's attention. To-day it came before him again on a motion for a new trial by Architect Swan's counsel, who have discovered that a brother-in-law of Contractor Barlow, the defendant, was one of the jurors in the trial last week. Counsel were ordered to submit briefs within ten days. The pole was put up under the direction of

BUNBEAMS.

-Lights in street cars, in kitchens, and in early opening stores, like groceries and markets, now re-mind the early riser that the days are rapfily be-coming shorter and shorter; on dark mornings he now sees these lights considerably after 6 o'clock. -Busy as Ambassador Bayard was abroad he found politicians, but merely friends. Some of these letter described notable public events, while others told

social life at British country houses. Some of these

-"My son Philip," said Mr. Gratebar, "speaking of rnament in which he had been engaged, said some tournament in which he had been engaged, said that he and one other boy were the black horses in the race. I couldn't at first imagine what Philip meant by black horses, though it wasn't so very wide of a familiar expression; what he meant was dark

-The new Japanese Minister at Washington fell in the other day with an old friend and fellow student the other day with an old friend and fellow student at the Harvard Law School, received him with a hearty welcome, and took him to dinner. The Min-ister was thoroughly liked as a student, and his old acquaintance found him as simple and kindly as in

their student days.

—"When I used to go home sixty years ago from Maryland to Ohio," said an octogenarian, "the journey consumed a week. Sometimes I went by way of Cumberland. The rival stage coaches raced all the way from that town to Wheeling. We nearly starred during those long rides, for, although there was a stop every ten miles to exchange horses, the time allowed for what was miscalled refreshments was cut down so that one had to choose between hunger and down so that one had to choose between hunger and

certain indigestion. York seventy-five years ago in the midst of a cold Feb ruary she said of the city's most famous thorough-fare: "Broadway, the chosen resort of the young and gay, on these cold, bright mornings seems one moving owd of painted butterflies. I sometimes tremble for the pretty creatures (and very pretty they are) as they flutter along through the biting air in dress more suited to the Italian winter than to one which, noiwithstanding the favorable season, approaches heares to that of Norway.

o be translated, but some of its most familiar phrase have curious and instructive histories. Haricot de have curious and instructive histories. Haricot de mouton, mutton stew with potatoes, is said to be nothing more than "aliquote de mouton," which means mutton chopped up into morsels or aliquot parts. Flageolet, the familiar kitchen French for a species of bean, comes from the Latin phaseoins a bean. It was corrupted first into faviole, and then a spurious diminutive flagcolet to describe a small bean. There was an intermediate stage, in which the word had the forms faviolet and fasiolet.

Looking down from the hilly streets of St. John. N. B., at the black waters of the harbor when the tide is going out, one is astonished to see what appear to be cakes of ice floating seaward. But it is not ice. It a foam, lashed from the water, thickened with mud and sawdust, at the falls just above the city. These great clots of froth, sometimes a foot thick and several yards in extent, are often seen a couple of miles from the fail. The tide, in its twenty-four-foot rise, com pletely obliterates the fall at high water, and schoon ers are floated over the place of it to the sawmi but at low water the lighters are floated down, and the descent of the "chute" is an enlivening scena

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

At Marchegg, near Vienna, during a recent thunder storm, halistones covered the railroad track to a depth of three feet, impeding traffic for hours. "The Six Jolly Fellowship Porters" tavers of "Cur Mutual Friend" has lost its meaning, as the London County Council recently disbanded the corporation of

A "Feminist" group is being formed in the French Chamber of Deputies, to advocate the equal rights of women. Messrs, Clovis Hugues, Deville, Juliet Naquet, and Henri Maret have agreed to join it. A collection of Bir John Tenniel's cartoons from

Punch, selected by himself, with short historical noise, is to be published next month. It is forty-three years now since his drawings first appeared in Punch, and for over thirty years be has provided the cartiell regularly every week.

Lady šophia Cecil, aunt of the Marquis of Exeter

who is now \$4, is the last survivor of the famous? at Brussels on the night before Waterion. She is a daughter of the Duchess of Richmond, who gave the ball and danced that night with the Duke of Francisco wick, who was killed next day at Quatre Bras.

Eighty-one thousand passengers crossed the English Channel during September, an increase of 18,000 over the same month last year. Of these, \$7,000 went by by Newhaven and Dieppe, and 14,500 by Folkesines and Boulogne. The greatest increase, 6,300, is by the Ostende route. An unloaded Whitehead torpedo with which the

English torpedo ornier befauce was practising the centify at Cawanid, near Plymonith, got beyond on trol, dashed against the rocks, then shot up toto has alr and burst as it struck the ground. The atest actifs was shattered into small pieces, some fragments brief blown to a distance of 500 yards.

Rear Admiral albert Hastings Markham, the Aytifo explorer, and ascond in commance to Sir testes.

explorer, and second in commane to Sir isores. Tryon when the latter, with 800 others, was lost in the Victoria, was recently married in London. The wedding cake was decorated with a model of the Alext, which he commanded in the North Pole expedition of 1875-76, when he reached 83° 2° 28°, the highest northern altitude attained by Englishmen, and 1007 surpassed by Brainard and Lockwood of 1875-76. surpassed by Brainard and Lockwood of Greeks 4 c

Don't allow yourself to tride with a cold and even courage the development of some intent purchase and bronches discase, which often ende false? I had better cure your course or cold by present the according to Dr. D. Jayrue's Expectorant, an extensive the course of the second property of the second property for all course, here and throat affections.